Magorrian, Matthew

From: McLerran, Dennis
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 8:51 AM
To: pedersen.dick@deq.state.or.us
Subject: Fwd: Follow up from congressional meeting today

FYI

Sent from my EPA iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Hastings, Janis" <Hastings.Janis@epa.gov>
> **Date:** February 19, 2016 at 8:33:53 AM PST
> **To:** "Barber, Anthony" <Barber.Anthony@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** "McLerran, Dennis" <mclerran.dennis@epa.gov>, "Koprowski, Paul" <Koprowski.Paul@epa.gov>, "Schuster, Cindy" <Schuster.Cindy@epa.gov>, "Smith, Judy" <Smith.Judy@epa.gov>, "Holsman, Marianne" <Holsman.Marianne@epa.gov>, "Narvaez, Madonna" <Narvaez.Madonna@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Fw: Follow up from congressional meeting today**
>
> Hi, everyone. HQ will be responding directly to Wesley Look (congressional delegation staff) on the question on the grant funding. Here is the draft response from HQ, which we can add to our Q&As.
>
> To complement and support state and local efforts, the EPA provides grant funding to state, local, and tribal air agencies for air monitoring and supports a competitive grant program for community-scale air toxics monitoring (CSATM). Since 2003, the EPA has provided $26.8M for 70 projects across the country as part of its CSATM program. The DEQ Portland initial baseline air toxics monitoring identified ODEQ's "Timeline for Portland metals investigation" (see http://www.deq.state.or.us/nwr/docs/metalsem/FSMetalsTimeline.pdf), was conducted with a CSATM grant of about $500K in 2003/2004.
>
> The most recent request for CSATM grant proposals was conducted last year. A total of $5.1M was awarded by EPA for 11 projects in 2015. Information on the CSATM grants can be found at http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/local.html :
>
> The grants are intended to support projects of one and a half to three years duration that are designed to assist state, local and tribal communities in identifying and profiling air toxics sources, characterizing the degree and extent of local air toxics problems, and tracking progress of air toxics reduction activities. Expected outcomes of these projects are increased state, local and tribal agency ability to 1) characterize the sources and local-scale distribution of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and 2) assess human exposure and risk at a local scale. These increased

capabilities are expected to facilitate increased public and industry awareness, and action to adopt control measures that will reduce HAP emissions and public exposure.

Additional background

Projects that were awarded grants last year can be found at: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/2015_CSATAM.html#request

Two of these were in Region 10:

Puget Sound Project
Plan: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/2015csatam/PugetSoundProjectPlan.pdf

This project will identify and more accurately define air toxics risks in a community near a major highway and a newly-established NO2 and PM2.5 near-road monitor, involve and educate community members about these risks, and provide broader information about how these risks apply to other near-roadway communities across the Northwest. Seattle's Chinatown-International District and Yesler Terrace neighborhoods are unique and diverse communities facing language and many other socio-economic barriers to environmental involvement. The neighborhoods are also split by a portion of Interstate-5 (I-5) that is the most trafficked area in the Pacific Northwest. The 2005 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) estimated that this area has the highest risk census tract in Washington State.

Nez Perce Tribe Project
Narrative: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/2015csatam/NezPerceTribeProjectNarrative.pdf

Basis and Rationale: Submitted to the Community-Scale Monitoring category, the proposed Lewiston-Clarkston (LC) Valley Formaldehyde (HCHO) Study will identify sources of elevated carbonyls found in the year-long community monitoring assessment the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) conducted in 2006/2007 in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley (LC Valley) and on the Nez Perce Reservation in North Central Idaho. (http://www.nezperce.org/Official/Air%20Quality/Airtoxics/airtoxics.htm).

From: Davis, Matthew
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 6:04 AM
To: Hastings, Janis
Cc: Holsman, Marianne; Koerber, Mike
Subject: RE: Follow up from congressional meeting today

Jan,
I think it makes sense for us in HQ to get back in touch with Wes, since I've been working and talking with him on this, and of course we would loop in whomever from the Region should be on the line, too. Any other info on the meeting?
-Matthew

From: Hastings, Janis
Sent: Thursday, February 18, 2016 10:44 PM
To: Koerber, Mike <Koerber.Mike@epa.gov>
Cc: Holsman, Marianne <Holsman.Marianne@epa.gov>; Davis, Matthew <Davis.Matthew@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Follow up from congressional meeting today
Importance: High

Hi, Mike. From Tony Barber (EPA R10's Oregon Operations Office) I have the following item to follow up on:

At today's meeting with the congressional delegation one of the staffers asked me to follow up with him on the $5 million EPA provides for monitoring for air toxics that was referenced in Dennis' talking points. He'd like to know more, including how they can steer some of that toward Portland. His name is Wesley Look and he can be reached at 202-224-1135 or wesley_look@wyden.senate.gov.

Mike and Matthew, would HQ like to follow up with Wesley Look, since this is a national program, or would you like the Region to give him a call? If you would like Region 10 to respond, below is the information I currently have from Madonna Narvaez, R10.

These funds are for the Community Scale Air Toxics Monitoring grants that states, locals and tribes can compete for. Funds are available nationwide, but every region may not get a grant because the entities have to compete for them. The most recent request for proposals was in 2015. We haven't heard about the budget yet for 2016. The HQ manager for the CSATM grants is David (Dave) Shelow.

Shelow.david@epa.gov; 919-541-3776.

Information on the CSATM grants can be found at http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/local.html :

The grants are intended to support projects of one and a half to three years duration that are designed to assist state, local and tribal communities in identifying and profiling air toxics sources, characterizing the degree and extent of local air toxics problems, and tracking progress of air toxics reduction activities. Expected outcomes of these projects are increased state, local and tribal agency ability to 1) characterize the sources and local-scale distribution of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and 2) assess human exposure and risk at a local scale. These increased capabilities are expected to facilitate increased public and industry awareness, and action to adopt control measures that will reduce HAP emissions and public exposure.

Additional background:

Projects that were awarded grants last year can be found at: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/2015_CSATAM.html#request
Two of these were in Region 10:

Puget Sound Project
Plan: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/2015csatam/PugetSoundProjectPlan.pdf

This project will identify and more accurately define air toxics risks in a community near a major highway and a newly-established NO2 and PM2.5 near-road monitor, involve and educate community members about these risks, and provide broader information about how these risks apply to other near-roadway communities across the Northwest. Seattle's Chinatown-International District and Yesler Terrace neighborhoods are unique and diverse communities facing language and many other socio-economic barriers to environmental involvement. The neighborhoods are also split by a portion of Interstate-5 (I-5) that is the most trafficked area in the Pacific Northwest. The 2005 National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) estimated that this area has the highest risk census tract in Washington State.

Nez Perce Tribe Project
Narrative: http://www3.epa.gov/ttnamti1/files/2015csatam/NezPerceTribeProjectNarrative.pdf

Basis and Rationale: Submitted to the Community-Scale Monitoring category, the proposed Lewiston-Clarkston (LC) Valley Formaldehyde (HCHO) Study will identify sources of elevated carbonyls found in the year-long community monitoring assessment the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) conducted in 2006/2007 in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley (LC Valley) and on the Nez Perce Reservation in North Central Idaho. (http://www.nezperce.org/Official/Air%20Quality/Airtoxics/airtoxics.htm).

_____